

Library

BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER

Herefordshire

Joint

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Public Health Inspector

for the year 1965

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(As at 31st December 1965)

* THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, Councillor D.J. WRIGHT, J.P.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR, Councillor F. BARBER, J.P.

Aldermen:

F.H. DALE, J.P.

* N. DAVIS

D.R. JONES (Chairman of the Streets and Works Committee)

* Mrs. P.P. PEATT, J.P.

Councillors:

* A.E. BENGRY

* A.T. BISHOP (Chairman of the Housing and Public Health
Committee)

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Committee)

* G.G. POWELL (Chairman of the Parks and Cemetery Committee)

H.E. POWELL

* F.W. WOODWARD

* Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee

Town Clerk and Chief Financial Officer

.. K. DOWNS

Borough Surveyor

.. H. SCHOFIELD

G.D.K. NEEDHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Westfield Walk,

LEOMINSTER.

(Telephone: Leominster 2049)

A. STUART SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat and Other Foods,

Public Health Inspector,

Grange Court,

LEOMINSTER.

(Telephone: Leominster 2257)

Office Staff:

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health: C.A. PREECE

Clerk to the Public Health Inspector: Miss J.B. ALLEN

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Leominster Borough
Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1965, together with the report of the Public Health Inspector.

There are a number of points in the report to which I would like to draw attention.

On page five it should be noted that for the first time ever there were no perinatal deaths in the Borough. This says a good deal for the antenatal care given by doctors and midwives to the expectant mothers.

On a gloomier note it will be seen on page seven the increase in deaths from lung cancer, now the commonest specified type of cancer causing death.

On page fifteen Mr. Smith draws attention to the virtues of a paper sack method of refuse collection. I endorse everything he has to say and would like to mention the fact that one Herefordshire local authority has decided to go over to this system throughout their district.

Mr. Smith also draws attention on page sixteen to the value of flats as part of a housing scheme. I would like to add to his list of virtues the possibility of including central heating in the amenities of a block of flats. This form of heating is especially valuable for old people for whom the winter is so dangerous a time. The Ministry of Health has frequently drawn attention to the danger of cold as a cause of death in the elderly. By using central heating and spreading the winter cost over the whole year by a fixed addition to the rent, the aged and impoverished are spared the need to balance the extra cost of winter fuel against the expense of more food when both are needed in greater quantities to maintain health and resistance to cold.

I would like to thank Mr. Smith for his help in the past year and for the usual excellent section he has prepared for this report.

G.D.K. NEEDHAM

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,728
Estimated mid-year home population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,910
Average number of persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,317
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.27
Average number of persons per house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£224,495
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£903

LIVE AND STILL BIRTHSLive Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	58	60	118
Illegitimate	4	5	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62	65	127
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

Comparability factor: 1.07	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Leominster Borough (Crude)	18.4	20.8	15.3	17.3	13.9
" " (Adjusted)	19.7	22.3	16.4	17.0	13.6
England and Wales	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4

Illegitimate Live Births

Per cent of total live births:

Leominster Borough	..	7.1
England and Wales	..	figure not yet available (1964: 7.2)

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Leominster Borough	Nil	13.9	9.9	9.0	32.6
England and Wales	15.7	16.3	17.2	18.1	19.1

INFANT DEATH RATESEarly Neonatal MortalityDeaths of Infants under 1 week old

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

Leominster Borough	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	* (1964: 12.0)

Neonatal MortalityDeaths of Infants under 4 weeks old

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

Leominster Borough	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	* (1964: 13.8)

Perinatal MortalityStill Births and Deaths of Infants under 1 week old

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:

Leominster Borough	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	26.9

Infant MortalityDeaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

*figures not yet available

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births:

		1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Leominster Borough	(Total	7.9	21.1	10.0	Nil	Nil
	(Legitimate	8.5	22.7	10.5	Nil	Nil
	(Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
England & Wales	(Total	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.6	21.6
	(Legitimate	*	19.4	20.8	21.3	21.2
	(Illegitimate	*	26.3	26.0	27.2	25.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Total number of Maternal Deaths .. Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:

Leominster Borough	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	* (1964: 0.25)

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Total number of deaths from all causes:	50	50	100
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:			
Comparability factor: 0.80	1965	1964	1963 1962 1961
Leominster Borough (Crude)	14.4	12.0	15.3 15.1 11.0
" " (Adjusted)	11.5	9.5	12.0 10.6 8.2
England and Wales	11.5	11.3	12.2 11.9 11.9

Cancer

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Malignant Disease:	12	12	24
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:			
	1965	1964	1963 1962 1961
Leominster Borough	3.47	1.46	2.75 2.49 2.04
England and Wales	*	2.20	2.17 2.18 2.15

Cardio-Vascular Disease

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Cardio-Vascular Disease:	26	29	55
Cardio-Vascular Disease Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:			
	1965	1964	1963 1962 1961
Leominster Borough	7.96	6.59	8.42 9.49 5.64
England and Wales	*	5.73	5.22 6.14 6.10

* figures not yet available

DEATHSRespiratory Disease (excluding Tuberculosis)

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Respiratory Disease:	7	5	12

Respiratory Disease Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Leominster Borough	1.74	1.61	2.30	1.87	1.41
England and Wales	*	1.37	1.71	1.57	1.60

*figure not yet available

CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)

	Males	Females	Total
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	7	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	6	16
Coronary disease, angina	9	9	18
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	4	8	12
Other circulatory disease	2	5	7
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	6
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
	50	50	100

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN THE BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER DURING THE YEAR 1965

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Measles	59	122	12	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	196
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE DURING THE YEAR 1965

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Measles	126	180	82	51	27	24	2	8	3	-	1	21	525
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	8
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	8
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASECOMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS YEARSBorough of Leominster

Disease	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Whooping Cough	1	6	-	1	50
Measles	196	10	8	154	35
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	1	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	3	-	1	3
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	3	5	2	2	5
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	-	-	1

North Herefordshire

Whooping Cough	5	70	29	13	126
Measles	525	609	507	337	583
Scarlet Fever	12	8	12	9	11
Erysipelas	3	2	3	5	3
Acute Encephalitis:					
Infective	-	-	2	2	1
Post-Infectious	-	-	1	2	-
Acute Pneumonia	3	8	13	15	18
Dysentery	6	3	7	1	62
Food Poisoning	8	14	7	5	11
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	2	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	8	10	9	7	9
Non-Pulmonary	3	3	1	2	2
Malaria (Contracted abroad)	-	-	-	1	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASECOMPARATIVE CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	North Here- fordshire	England & Wales
Whooping Cough	0.14	0.27
Measles	14.22	10.67
Scarlet Fever	0.33	0.56
Erysipelas	0.08	0.04
Acute Pneumonia	0.08	0.17
Dysentery	0.16	0.55
Food Poisoning	0.22	0.10
Tuberculosis:		
Pulmonary	0.22	0.28
Non-Pulmonary	0.08	0.05

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Register at 31st December, 1964.	35	20	1	3
New cases notified	3	-	-	1
Moved out of district	1	2	-	-
Recovered	1	-	-	-
Number on Register at 31st December, 1965.	36	18	1	4

Year	New Notifications	Total cases on Register	Deaths	Recoveries
1961	5	53	1	6
1962	1	51	-	3
1963	3	53	-	-
1964	5	59	-	1
1965	4	59	-	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action needed to be taken under this section during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION OF REPORTWATERPiped Supplies (Public Water Mains)

The supply of piped water to that portion of the Council's area which is provided with water mains is through the Herefordshire Water Board. The Herefordshire Water Board was constituted by Order of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1959.

Administration and control of the Council's water undertaking passed to the Herefordshire Water Board in April, 1960.

- (1) The piped water supply of the area and of its several parts has been fully satisfactory in quality and fully satisfactory in quantity.

(2) Bacteriological Examination

- (a) Water after chlorination - 51 samples taken (all free of organisms of faecal origin).

Number of samples taken from taps at consumers premises	51
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- (b) Number of samples of raw water taken prior to chlorination 1

- (3) No plumbo-solvent action - hard water.

- (4) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination - immediate re-sampling.

- (5) Chemical Examination - 1. (Fluoride F. 0.26 p.p.m.)

- (6) Number of dwelling-houses, flats, etc., supplied from public water mains:-

(a) Direct to houses, flats, etc.	..	2,177
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(b) By means of standpipes	..	5
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Of 454 occupied houses in the Out-Parish, about 335 houses are supplied with piped chlorinated water.

The approximate number of houses relying on spring, bore hole, or well is as follows:-

Borough	2
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Out-Parish	119
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Remarks

The following Out-Parish areas are not provided with mains piped water supplies:-

Brierley, Stagbatch, Aulden and Wintercott, Stretford and Hennor, Elms Green, Wharton and Marlbrook.

WATER (Continued)Water samples taken and submitted for analysis

(a) Piped supplies (House taps)	.. ..	51
(b) Wells, boreholes, springs and brooks		30
(c) Open air Swimming Bath	.. ..	34

Note - (a) 50 samples satisfactory.
 (b) 9 samples satisfactory, 21 samples unsatisfactory.
 (c) 34 samples satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough's first sewage disposal works was brought into operation during the year 1963.

- (1) The Council's area is only partially sewered, mainly for the following reason:-

Unsewered properties are economically incapable of being connected to a sewerage system.

- (2) 86% of the properties in the Council's area are drained to the Council's sewerage system.
- (3) No sewage from other areas is received into the Council's sewers or direct into the Council's sewage disposal works.
- (4) The effluent from the sewage disposal works is discharged into the River Arrow. Storm water discharges to various water courses.
- (5) No parts of the Council's area are drained to sewers or sewage disposal works of another authority, joint board or committee.

Borough Proper - Drainage of old premises to the sewer is in the main poor, consisting usually of unjointed pipes devoid of inspection chambers or ventilation shafts.

Out-Parish - Houses, where no sewers available, are drained to septic tanks or other place.

Approximate number of occupied houses drained to sewer:-

Borough Proper	.. ..	1,829
Out-Parish	.. ..	161

Number of occupied houses not drained to sewer:-

Borough Proper	.. ..	20
Out-Parish	.. ..	293

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (Continued)Cesspool Emptying

The Council do not undertake to empty cesspools.
Approximate number of cesspools in area:-

Borough Proper	..	..	..	17
Out-Parish	..	..	..	223

TENTS AND CARAVANS

Camping does not exist on a large scale. One site licensed.

REFUSE COLLECTION, REMOVAL, DISPOSAL, AND TREATMENT(1) Collection - Borough Proper

Vehicular collection once per week.

Out-Parish

Vehicular collection weekly or fortnightly
according to locality.

Dustbins renewed	78
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(2) Disposal of refuse	Tipping.
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(3) Treatment against rodents	..	Periodical baiting.
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The Council undertake collection of refuse from all reasonably accessible properties in the Council's area.

Hygiene: From this aspect a paper sack system would be preferable to a metal bin system in many ways. There would be less dust, spilled or blown refuse, weight, noise, flies, vermin, fires, and contamination.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Public Abattoir, Sewage Disposal Works, and Refuse Tip received periodic treatments.

Dwelling houses, Farms, Business Premises and Local Authority Premises:-

Number treated against mice	..	..	45
Number treated against rats	..	..	7

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Number on Register (excluding Building Sites)	..	83
Number of Inspections	.. ..	47
Number of written notices served	.. ..	4
Cases in which defects were found	.. ..	6

HOUSING

The observations and statistics given relate to the position as at the 31st December, 1965, being the date when this part of the report was compiled and completed, and should be read accordingly.

Densities and Sites

In the Borough proper there is a wide disparity in housing densities. A large proportion of aged houses, opening directly on to street pavements, built some hundred years or more, conveniently situated near shops, employment, schools, churches, health medical and dental services, social and cultural amenities etc., have extensive garden areas undeveloped at the rear.

With only a proportion of the Council's area sewerred and the amount of readily accessible convenient land connected to the existing sewerage system limited, the writer feels that the time will come, and probably in the not too distant future, when housing densities in the sewerred areas must be increased, and when it will become reasonably appropriate for the Local Authority to consider the possible purchase of aged houses having extensive rear gardens of suitable levels, efficiently sewerred, provided with piped water supplies, gas and electricity, if convenient economical expansion and orderly planned development is to proceed and suffice. Periods of low interest rates or increased subsidy supports to local authorities may be opportune times to consider making appropriate acquisitions.

Aged Persons and Others

The number of houses built for and by the local authority for aged persons is as follows:-

Wigmore Street (1938 Scheme) - 8 one-bedroomed houses.
Eaton Close (1962 Scheme) - 25 aged persons bungalows.

Taking the Council's building Programme as having been spread over half a century, a rate of provision of less than one house per year for aged persons would appear to have been inadequate. Another aged persons' bungalow scheme, such as the 1962 scheme, would be a blessing to many who in their time have earned a rightful abode; or PROBABLY a larger 1965 scheme of one-bedroomed flats, conveniently situated.

A one-bedroomed central flats' scheme may, however, provide more dwellings per parcel of land, cater for a variety of age groups including aged persons, and give flexibility in lettings and rentals in that such flats would provide for: (1) aged persons, (2) families of two in middle age groups or other categories, (3) single persons, (4) young couples, and (5) partially disabled or afflicted persons.

Other benefits which can arise from a central flats' scheme and points which justify consideration, as distinct from building costs, in future programming are as follows:-

- (a) Under-occupied two or three bedroomed houses released for use of larger families.
- (b) Vacated houses of reasonable standard but lacking modern amenities can be brought up to modern standards by means of grants from Local Authority.

HOUSING (Continued)Aged Persons and Others (continued)

- (c) Movement of population beneficially improved.
- (d) Overcrowding abated.
- (e) Minimum council house repairs and maintenance.
- (f) Minimum housework, heating and expense for tenants.
- (g) Community care for the aged and decrease in mental isolation - density type friendships, neighbours and compatability.
- (h) Convenient accessibility, particularly for infirm or aged, to shopping centres, social amenities, churches, offices, health and treatment services, etc.
- (i) Low rate assessments and less financial burdens.
- (j) Less call for institutional care and expenditure.

Traditional Brick Buildings

The number of traditional brick-built council dwellings completed and occupied over the past ten years is as follows:-

1956	-	19	
1957	-	7	
1958	-	19	
1959	-	33	Inclusive of flats and aged
1960	-	23	persons bungalows.
1961	-	-	
1962	-	30	
1963	-	17	
1964	-	25	
1965	-	24	
<hr/>			
Total		197	Average per year - 20

An annual building rate of approximately 20 dwellings per year is far from satisfying annual requirements; and the annual accumulating deficiency is such that unless the building programme is stepped up many families at present occupying demoralising and unhealthy conditions will never have the opportunity of a decent home.

Taking the line that a traditional brick building programme will never answer the problem in Leominster might it not be reasonably desirable to give thought to alleviating the position some other way, such as:-

- (1) Implementing traditional brick building with system-built houses or prefabricated units. (The greater need in Leominster is for suitable houses to rent; and for this type of case the obvious supplier must be the Local Authority).
- (2) Adoption of system of differential rents, or rent rebates for council houses, thereby encouraging some council house tenants to BUY their own homes.
- (3) UNDER-occupation of council houses - consideration of relationship between standard of accommodation occupied and rate or rent rebates, and reasonable transfers.
- (4) Encouragement to young persons to buy houses through easier mortgages, low interest rates, and Local Authority lending more money.

HOUSING (Continued)

During the year Clearance Orders relating to the undernoted properties were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

<u>Clearance Order Number</u>	<u>Schedule</u>
77	The four dwelling houses known as 20, 22, 24, 26, Bridge Street.
80	The four dwelling houses known as 5, 9, 11, 13, Mill Street.
82	The five dwelling houses known as 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, Bridge Street.
83	The five dwelling houses known as 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, Bridge Street.
87	The four dwelling houses known as 69, 71, Etnam Street, and 1, 2, West's Court, Etnam Street.
88	The three dwelling houses known as 40, 42, 44, Dishley Street.
91	The four dwelling houses known as 70, 72, 74, 76, Bridge Street.

Post-War Clearance Areas

The following houses resolved by the Local Authority as Clearance Areas are still standing:-

<u>Area No.</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Unoccupied</u>
52	11, 13, 15, 17, North Road.	4	2	2
53	4, 5, 6, Strangward's Court.	3	-	3
56	51, 53, Mill Street.	2	2	-
63	2,4,6,8,10, Bargates	5	2	3
65	1,2, Grange Walk 10, Corn Square.	3	-	3
66	11,13,15,17,19,21,23, Cranes Lane.	7	1	6
68	9,11,13, Ryelands Road.	3	1	2
69	48, 48a, 50, 52, 54, Bridge Street.	5	4	1
70	15,17,19, Mill Street.	3	2	1
71	21,23,25, Mill Street.	3	-	3

HOUSING (Continued)Post-War Clearance Areas (continued)

<u>Area No.</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Unoccupied</u>
74	4a, 6, 8, 8a, Bridge Street.	4	2	2
75	122, 124, South Street.	2	2	-
76	17, 19, Ryelands Road.	2	-	2
77	20, 22, 24, 26, Bridge Sgreet.	4	4	-
78	38, 40, 42, Burgess Street.	3	3	-
79	121, 123, Bargates.	2	1	1
80	5, 9, 11, 13, Mill Street.	4	4	-
82	90, 92, 94, 96, 98, Bridge Street.	5	4	1
83	99, 101, 103, 105, 107, Bridge Street.	5	5	-
84	1,2,3, Victoria Court.	3	1	2
85	82, 84, 86, South Street.	3	3	-
86	46,48, Vicarage Street.	2	2	-
87	69,71, Etnam Street, and 1,2, West's Court.	4	3	1
88	40, 42, 44, Dishley Street.	3	3	-
89	5,7,9, Cranes Lane.	3	-	3
90	22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, Dishley Street.	6	6	-
91	70, 72, 74, 76, Bridge Street.	4	4	-
92	128, 130, 132, South Street.	3	3	-
93	46, 48, 50, 52, 52a, Dishley Street.	5	5	-
Sub-total		105	69	36

HOUSING (Continued)Pre-War Clearance Areas

The following 16 houses confirmed for clearance in the years 1938 and 1939 are still standing:-

<u>Area No.</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Unoccupied</u>
38	52, 54, Etnam Street. (1938)	2	-	2
27	109, 111, Bridge Street (1939)	2	1	1
28	85, 87, 89, 91, 93, Bridge Street and 1, Lowes Court (1939)	6	4	2
36	30, Vicarage Street. (1938)	1	1	-
49	1/2, Rose Tree Cottages, Ebnal (1939)	1	1	-
49	1, 2, Bedford Cottages, Ebnal. (1939)	2	2	-
33	1, 3, Bridge Street, (1939)	2	1	1
Sub-total		16	10	6
TOTAL CLEARANCE AREA HOUSES STANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965.		121	79	42

Housing Statistics

7 (1) Total number of Clearance Area houses demolished:-

Pre-War 1939	..	60
Post-War 1945	..	177
		<u>237</u>

NOTE: The number of clearance area houses demolished during the years 1956 - 1965 inclusive is 136
Houses demolished in year 1965 22

(2) Individual unfit houses demolished voluntarily and under Housing Acts, 1937 and 1957:

Pre-War 1939	..	16
Post-War 1945	..	40
		<u>56</u>

HOUSING (Continued)Housing Statistics (continued)

NOTE: Individual unfit houses demolished in 1965 .. Nil

The number of individual unfit houses cleared
or closed during the years 1956 to 1965 is
as follows:

Demolished	..	25
Closed	..	9

34

Estimated number of unfit houses for future clearance or closure under Part II or Part III of Housing Act, 1957	..	100
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Approximate number of houses with fixed baths	..	1,935
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Approximate number of houses without fixed baths	..	368
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Percentage without baths	..	16%
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The provision of internal hot water systems and wash-basins in old
rented houses is negligible.

Approximate number with water closets	..	2,231
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Approximate number of dwellings which do not have water closets	..	72
--	----	----

With the exception of two occupied condemned houses all the occupied
houses in the Borough proper have closets on the water carriage
system. Closet accommodation provided for old rented houses is in
general of the bleak "back-yard" type, frozen up at times, unhappily
positioned, and in many cases not readily accessible or with suitable
approach.

In the Out-Parish area which is unsewered, closets for old rented
houses are mainly of the chemical or pail type. The number of
privies is negligible.

Many desirable amenities could be featured in some old rented
houses of reasonable standard or owner-occupied houses if the persons
concerned availed themselves of the money they can get as a right.

There are two kinds of grants available for modernising older
houses, namely:-

- (1) The standard grants under which owners and certain
leaseholders can obtain, as a right, half the cost
of carrying out works to provide the dwelling with
the amenities it lacks, subject to an upper limit
of grant.
- (2) The discretionary grant under which up to half the
estimated cost of more extensive improvements may
be paid, at the discretion of the local authority,
subject to an upper limit of grant.

HOUSING (Continued)

Both kinds of grants are available to owner-occupiers and to owners of rented houses.

Number of applications for Standard Grants approved during the year	3
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Number of applications for Discretionary Grants approved during the year	3
--	----	----	----	----	---

Number of New Houses Completed During the Year

(a) Total	41
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(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts:

(1) By Local Authority	24
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(2) By other bodies or persons	-
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(c) Without State Assistance:

(1) By other bodies or persons

(i) Borough	6
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(ii) Out-Parish	11
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Statistics relating to Council Houses, Flats, and Bungalows

The number of occupied dwellings owned by the Council is as follows:-

Built pre-1939	208
----------------	----	----	----	----	-----

Built from 1st April 1945 to 31st Dec. 1965	..	447
---	----	-----

Conversion of one premise to 6 flats (1958)	..	6
---	----	---

Old houses acquired and standing at 31st December, 1965 (8 occupied, 1 void)	9
--	----	----	---

670

Types and Numbers of Council DwellingsHouses Built

(a) Permanent prefabricated Airey Type	28
--	----	----	----

(b) Permanent prefabricated Cornish Unit	24
--	----	----	----

(c) Traditional brick	537
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Bungalows Built

10 year type - temporary prefabricated	20
--	----	----	----

Traditional brick (aged persons 1 bedroom type)	25
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HOUSING (Continued)Types and Numbers of Council Dwellings (continued)Flats Built

Traditional brick	21
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Conversions

Newman House to 6 flats	6
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<u>Old Houses Acquired</u>	9
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Total	670
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The number of Council dwellings constructed and occupied during the year 1965 is 24, namely:-

Wigmore Street	..	10
Leofric House	..	8
Newman Close	..	6

OLD HOUSES ACQUIRED BY THE COUNCIL AND STILL STANDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1965, made up as follows:-

22, Dishley Street	..	1
Library House	..	1
97, Etnam Street	..	1
1, Jenkins Buildings		1
Worcester Road	..	2
2,4,6, Bargates	..	3

Total	..	9
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Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Leominster district.

Houses in Multiple Occupation	..	8
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HOUSING (Continued)Schedule of Dwellings etc., Constructed by the Council

SITES	Built Pre-1939	Built from 1st April, 1945 to 31st December 1964			Built in 1965		
	HOUSES	HOUSES	BUNG- ALOWS	FLATS	HOUSES	BUNG- ALOWS	FLATS
Caswell Estate	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester Road	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateway Lane	100	92	20	12	10	-	-
Westfield Estate	-	179	-	-	-	-	-
Cranes Lane	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kenwater Close	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Lugg Way	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Rainbow Street	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hengrave Green	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Eaton Close	-	-	25	1	-	-	-
Leofric House	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Falconer Place	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Hawthorne Place	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Newman Close	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Total Constructed	208	365	45	13	16	-	8
Newman House converted to flats (1958)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
"Sunnyside" acquisition and conversion (1964)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CONS- TRUCTED AND CONVERTED	208	367	45	19	16	-	8

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963Tables A. and C. - Registrations and General InspectionsPeriod Covered - 1st January, 1965 to 31st December, 1965.

Class of Premises	Premises registered during the year	Total premises registered at end of year	Premises receiving general inspection during the year	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Offices	2	26	21	160
Retail Shops	6	89	83	345
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	1	1	2	20
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens.	-	12	8	66
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	128	114	591
			TOTAL MALES	222
			TOTAL FEMALES	369

TABLE B.

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises .. 244

CLEAN AIR ACT

The adoption of byelaws, designed to ensure that all houses erected in future be provided with grates or other fire appliances capable of burning smokeless fuels or of smokeless operations, was approved by the Council in February, 1957.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODFOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960Number and type of Food Premises

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Fitted to comply with:</u>	
		<u>Regulation 16</u>	<u>Regulation 19</u>
(a) GROCERS (including sale of fruit, fish, game, vegetables, and pre-packed ice-cream)	.. 33	30	31
(b) SWEETS and SUGAR CONFECTIONERY (including sale of pre-packed ice-cream)	.. 10	8	8
(c) RESTAURANTS and CATERING EST- ABLISHMENTS (including fish and chip fryers, sale of pre-packed ice-cream)	.. 12	9	12
(d) LICENSED PREMISES (Hotels, Inns and Clubs)	.. 30	29	29
(e) BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS	.. 6	6	6
(f) BUTCHERS	.. 8	8	8
(g) SCHOOL MEAL KITCHENS	.. 4	4	4
(h) POULTERERS	.. 1	1	1
TOTALS	.. 104	95	99

Number of Food Premises, by TypeRegistered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) SALE OF PRE-PACKED ICE-CREAM

Grocers	.. .. .	19
Restaurants and Catering Establishments	.. .. .	11
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery (Including Mobile)	.. .. .	8
		<u>38</u>

(j) PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES,
POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD.

Butchers	.. .. .	5
Bakers and Confectioners	.. .. .	2
Fish Fryers	.. .. .	2
		<u>9</u>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Continued)Ice-Cream

There are no ice-cream manufacturing premises in operation in the district. All retail premises have electric continuous freezers and retail pre-packed ice-cream only.

Sampling

Sampling for bacteriological analysis is carried out from time to time.

Number of samples falling into Grade 1 (Satisfactory) ..	10
Number of samples falling into Grade 2 (Satisfactory) ..	2
Total samples analysed ..	12

Food Premises - Inspection, Supervision and Comment

Apart from the Poultry Plucking Factory erected in 1961, there are no food factories in the area other than retail shops, bakehouses, restaurants and hotel kitchens.

Routine inspections are carried out from time to time under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, and byelaws made under the Food and Drugs Act. Contraventions are followed up by communications and reports to the appropriate Committee when found necessary.

Milk Supply

- (1) Routine inspection of dairies.
- (2) Collection of samples of milk for analysis.
 - (a) Examination for bacterial cleanliness and heat treatment.

Milk Samples Taken

Pasteurised milk	14
Sterilised milk	2
Untreated milk	1

All the above samples of milk taken during the year conformed to standards laid down.

Brucella Abortus

- (1) Number of samples of raw milk examined (1 premise only) 22
 - (2) Number of positive samples found (1 premise only) 11
 - (3) Action - retail of untreated milk discontinued.
All milk now retailed is treated milk .
- | | |
|--|----|
| Number of dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (excluding farm dairies) | 2 |
| Number of Inspections (including farm dairies and milk shops) | 11 |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Continued)The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (1) There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Council's area.
- (2) Samples of liquid egg submitted to Alpha-Amylase test - Nil.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

- (1) Description: Modern open air swimming bath (unheated).
- (2) Water Supply: Potable fresh water from Borough Main.
Bath emptied and re-filled annually.
- (3) Treatment: By high pressure continuous filtration plant
and chemical treatment (Chlorine and Ammonia gases).
- (4) Water Changes: Water circulated continuously through filter while
bath in use. Turnover period - 4 hours.
- (5) Water Samples: 28 bacteriological samples were taken from the bath,
all of which were satisfactory.

ABATTOIR

During the year works of reconstruction, repair and improvement have been effected at the Abattoir (built in 1877) to conform to the standards prescribed in the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 Part II Construction and Part III Equipment, and the standards prescribed in Part II of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Method of Meat Inspection

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, in so far as is reasonably practicable.

Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Inspections

Inspection of all carcasses is carried out daily.

Transport and Carrying of Meat

Vehicles of good standard are provided.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

- (1) Condemned meat and other material from Abattoir - after green staining - collection by private buyer.
- (2) Other food - incineration or buried.

The undernoted foods were surrendered during the year:

47 tins	canned meats.	7 tins	fish.	9	miscellaneous.
215 tins	fruit.	3 tins	jam.	Contents Deep Freeze Cabinet.	
5 tins	vegetables.	15 tins	milk.	16	Dressed fowl carcasses.

Approximate weight of diseased meat dealt with:

		<u>Condemned</u>		<u>Condemned</u>
Cattle	..	542 lb.	Sheep & Lambs	.. 177 lb.
Calves	..	9 lb.	Pigs	.. 426 lb.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough. Throughout the year arrangements at the Council's abattoir have been conducted by the Leominster Butchers' Abattoir Company.

Top quality young animals are bought by the butchers and excellent quality meat is retailed within the Borough.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	352	9	1,471	782
Number inspected	352	9	1,471	782
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	4	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	2	7	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.0	22.2	0.7	1.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned and carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-

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LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
& TROPICAL MEDICINE
KRIEGER
W.C.T.